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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
R. D. Thompson, Business Manager.
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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1871. NO. 139.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

A Busy Day in Both Houses—Large Number of Bills Passed—Communication from the Governor on the Matter of Exorbitant Rates for Coal Transportation—Wallace Becomes Champion of Labor Against Capital—The Matter Sent to a Special Committee.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 28, 1871.

SENATE.

Petitions, etc.

Mr. White presented corrections of the supplemental census of Indiana county, adding one thousand and five farmhouses, which was referred to the Apportionment Committee.

Mr. Graham presented a petition from coal miners of Allegheny county for the extension of the mining act to the bituminous regions.

Others also presented an unusually large number of petitions for a local option liquor law.

Mr. White introduced a resolution discharging the standing committees yesterday for the consideration of the Senate.

The speaker ruled that unanimous consent was required to discharge a committee within five days.

Mr. Randall thereupon objected, and the resolution was withdrawn.

A Communication from the Governor

Was received, transmitting the opinion of the Attorney General of the powers of railroad corporations in charges on coal and other fuel transported, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate last week. The Governor said the condition of the anthracite coal regions was unsatisfactory, and he had been endeavoring a compromise with the Legislature on the subject. The general suspension of work and increased rate of transportation was made coal too expensive for the poorer citizens, and forges and manufactories are obliged to stop operations for one eighth to be, and the Governor would notify the remedy. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was exhibited in the report as charging 2½ cents per ton per mile; the Lehigh and Susquehanna one and a half cents, which the general Government has doubled; the Delaware and Lackawanna and Western were regulated by the charter of the last and the supplement of last year; the Delaware and Hudson Canal, one and a half cents, and by the act of 1858 allowed only twelve per cent. per annum on the whole amount of expenditure and construction. The Constitution gives the Legislature power to revoke, alter or amend any charter inimical to the people, but they cannot wish reasonable large majority vote there, and the State. This theory was exchanged for that of Mr. Tweed, which is that the people put forth by Mr. Tweed, built in the American members of the Senate, and the American members of the self-constituted exploring expedition to New York. The other Republican members of the Senate were not in such haste to join in his party.

He was detained at the suggestion and made the report to the committee. It was then determined to organize other committees to be clothed by act of Assembly, with equal power in their respective departments, with commission of High Constables, power to lay out, open, grade and pave streets without application to court or other authority; a Commissioner of Police and Fire, with an increase of the police to 2,000; a Tax Commission, with authority to levy, collect, and disburse the public revenues. The commissioners are not constituted as to be composed of five members, two of whom are elected Democrats, two for Republicans, and one Republican Democrat. Whether this will meet with favor remains to be seen. The Police and Fire Commission is to be composed of seven members—three Democrats, three Republicans, and the Mayor ex-officio. There has been a case, and the Mayor ex-officio. There has been a case, and the Mayor ex-officio. There has been a case, and the Mayor ex-officio. There has been a great deal of disclosing, cathartical and surgical, done vast deal of disclosing, cathartical and surgical, done vast deal of disclosing, cathartical and surgical, done vast deal of disclosing, cathartical and surgical, done and endorsed in the efforts to fix up these commissions so as to exactly to provide for all contingencies. There is great difficulty experienced in finding an honorable Republican willing to be crucified between two thieves. It is necessary, however, to have some one as a figurehead to give respectability, associated with two villains and two Democrats. A score, more or less, have been named, but none will lend themselves to this infamous conspiracy to rob the people.

The proposition to organize commissions is a deliberate and well considered conspiracy to seize the government, to gain control of the Legislature, for the purpose of repealing the register law, so that any required majority for the Democrats may be returned in the city. Thus Pennsylvania is to give its electoral vote for the Tammany candidate for President in 1872. Its executive and legislative departments are to be made Democratic, and all are to be managed in the interest of the New York Democracy: that is, the worst elements of both the Republican and Democratic parties have conspired to snatch, for purposes of plunder, the Government of the United States from the control of the more liberal and respectable portions of those parties. New York city and wards is already solidified under the most extravagant rule of these conspirators: the next attempt is to be made in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. With these two powerful and populous States firmly in their clutches, further conquest will be easy and rapid.

The people of the Governor will not for a moment countenance this villainy, but will veto any such bill for this purpose which the Legislature may pass.

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A Seventy Barrel Well struck on the McCalmont Farm—Clarion County Oil News.

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A new well on the McCalmont farm, about one mile east of this place, was struck on Sunday, and at the present time is pumping at the rate of seventy barrels per day. The well is being bored by Arthur & Co., farmers. The oil is thirty-two gravity. This opens up another new field of operations.

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Local Option.

A very large number of petitions were presented for a local option liquor law. Adjourned till one P. M.

The joint convention on public printing adjourned again for three weeks from to-morrow.

House Bills Acted Upon.

At the afternoon session of the following House bills were considered: Vacating North street, Pittsburgh. Passed.

Extending the Penn township road law to Indiana township, Allegheny. Passed, amended by Mr. Reno to include Wilkins.

Authorizing the transfer of the property and franchises of the Pittsburgh Farmers and Mechanics' Turnpike Company to Pittsburgh. Passed.

Incorporating the Allegheny Car and Transportation Company. Objected to by Mr. Hopkins.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh Driving Park Association. Passed.

Incorporating the Artizans' Institute of Pittsburgh. Passed.

Authorizing the School Directors of Mount Washington, Allegheny county, to borrow money. Objected to by Mr. Taylor.

Regulating the Penitentiary Liquor Law in North and South Fayette townships, Allegheny. Objected to by Mr. White.

Authorizing the commissioners for the removal of dead from the old Methodist burial ground, Pittsburgh, to borrow money. Passed.

Providing that the term of the Controllers of Allegheny county shall expire the first Monday in December 9th. Passed.

Extending the act for the better prosecution of disorderly persons in Sharpsburg to Temperanceville. Passed.

Extending the public wharves of Allegheny City. Objected to by Mr. Taylor.

Regulating the School Directors of Oakland subdistrict, Pittsburgh, to sell certain real estate and levy a tax. Passed.

Supplement for Duquesne Savings Bank. Passed.

Vacating a portion of Franklin street, Pittsburgh. Passed.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh Transit Company. Objected to by Mr. Hemphreys.

Relating to stay of execution in Allegheny county. Passed.

Senate Bills Passed.

The following Senate bills were passed: Incorporating the Low Park Association, Allegheny.

Authorizing the School Directors of the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, to borrow money.

The Ways and Means Committee reported negatively the Senate bill abolishing the Soldiers' Orphans' Department, which kills the bill.

Mr. Humphreys called up the Senate resolution urging the granting of land and subsidies for the encouragement of railroad companies. It passed, yeas 79, nays 1.

INSIDE HISTORY OF THE PROPOSED TAMMANY COMBINATIONS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The Harrisburg Union Journal of Monday gives some interesting facts in the history of the proposed commissions for the government of Philadelphia. It says: A few of the weakest and meanest Republicans in the city, goaded to desperation by the disgrace and political degradation, conspired to capture the city government and to divide the public patronage and the private plunder with the Ring, Democracy, Democrats, Democratic papers, and Democratic politicians. Two of these Republicans went over to New York, and one Democrat made a pilgrimage to Albany, to learn from the great statesman how the job was to be put up. Mr. Tweed, after hearing the scheme, approved it, and went so far as to say that he would "go in with them through." It was at this first interview that the idea was first started that the world had seen that the idea was of capturing the city and turning its grand over to the Democracy. The Democratic majority ever in the State of Philadelphia, the years past, in the politics of parties had been nearly even between the political parties had been nearly equally divided even. The majority was usually declared by a few hundred, whatever party, therefore, can cast a majority of whatever party, therefore, can cast a few more votes than the majority count with reasonable large majority vote there, and the State. This theory was exchanged for that of Mr. Tweed, which is that the people put forth by Mr. Tweed, built in the American members of the Senate, and the American members of the self-constituted exploring expedition to New York. The other Republicans in the Senate were not in such haste to join in his party.

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National Guards Under Arms.

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Heads of Thiers and Favre Demanded.

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It is said Aurelles has been named as Commander of the National Guard of the Seine.

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The Parisian army will occupy the left bank of the Seine. No Frenchmen in uniform will be allowed to enter the German portion of the city, which will be surrounded by barricades.

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The rules were suspended and the bill passed, yeas 144, nays 46. The following members voted nay:

Archer,	Hammill,	Porter,
Armstrong,	Kelley, Pa.;	Randall,
Ayer,	Marshall,	Scofield,
Blair,	McCarthy,	Smith, Penn.
Boyer,	McClurg,	Starr,
Booker,	McKenzie,	Stokes,
Cessna,	Mercur,	Strickland,
Cessna,	Morrell, N. J.;	Swann,
Cox, N. C.;	Morphis,	Taylor,
Dickey,	Myers,	Tillman,
Donley,	Negley,	Townsend,
Ewing,	O'Neill,	Wallace,
Getz,	Packer, Pa.;	Wilson, O.
Hamilton,	Patton,	
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NEW HAMBURG DISASTER.

Testimony Taken by the Legislative Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 28.—The Legislative Joint Committee to investigate the New Hamburg railroad disaster met this afternoon. The first witness examined was Isaac A. Coleman, of New York, civil engineer. He said he had examined the bridge and found it to contain good and sound timber. Had examined the wreck. Coleman, testified that the number of watchmen employed at the time was as great as at any former time. Conductor Bradley car examined, and stated that the train left New York on time. He could not tell whether the brakes could be found in imperfect as to brakes, but report Asbestos, Brennan and Bradley, car inspector, pulled the cocks attached to the patent brakes so hard as the result, but he did not know whether the full reversing of the engine always took for a light at the time of the accident. The engine was in use two miles before; if it is not instead of white we shall.

Graham, foreman of the track repairs, testified that if anything else, are the standard touch the lower signal. Other testimony was taken in substance as heretofore published before the Coroner's jury. Adjourned till 2 P. M. to-morrow.

POLITICAL.

NORWICH, CONN., February 28.—John W. Stedman, of this city, to-day was nominated for Congress for the Third District.

A Yankton, Dakota Territory, telegram of yesterday says: The log in the river broke away at midnight last night, and the channel is now clear as far as Sioux City. The prospects are of a very early and favorable season. Many farmers are now plowing and sowing wheat.

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Ayer,	Marshall,	Scofield,
Blair,	McCarthy,	Smith, Penn.
Boyer,	McClurg,	Starr,
Booker,	McKenzie,	Stokes,
Cessna,	Mercur,	Strickland,
Cessna,	Morrell, N. J.;	Swann,
Cox, N. C.;	Morphis,	Taylor,
Dickey,	Myers,	Tillman,
Donley,	Negley,	Townsend,
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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Abolition of Duty on Coal.

Cincinnati Southern Railroad Bill Passed —Omnibus Appropriation Bill Taken Up, Amended and Passed—The Pacific Railroad Matter Settled—Only Half Their Earnings from Government Business to be Retained—Governor of the Territory of Columbia, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

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The Pacific Railroad Matter.

The vote of the Senate to-day on Mr. Stewart's amendment to the appropriation bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to retain only one-half the earnings of the Pacific Railroad hereafter, to be applied in paying interest on the bonds of said company, demonstrates what has been stated heretofore in these dispatches, that Congress was willing to relieve this road from its present embarrassment. Mr. Edmonds, who was the only member of the Judiciary Committee who believed that the Government was authorized to take such action as was instituted by Secretary Boutwell last October, still insisted on his views in the Senate to-day, and made a long argument to demonstrate that he was right both in law and fact. The Senate listened to the vehement Senator with considerable attention, and then adopted Stewart's amendment by a vote of 38 to 19.

The House Passes the Omnibus Bill.

The House reconsidered its action on the omnibus bill this morning after an explanation by Mr. Dawes, throwing the responsibility of the insertion of objectionable items upon the Secretary and architect of the Treasury. The items for proposed new works, except $20,000 for League Island, were omitted, and the bill so amended was passed.

Cincinnati Southern Railroad Bill Passed.

The appropriation bills being out of the way, strife for the floor began, and great confusion ensued. The conference committee on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill was ordered. Then came up the bill giving the Cincinnati Southern Railroad the right of way through Kentucky. Mr. Ingersoll got the floor and moved that in considering this question the House be limited to ten minutes for each member. Several members objecting, Mr. Garfield urged that the bill be put on its passage, which was done by a vote of 101 to 69. The Democrats generally, with the exception of Morrissey and Strader, voting in the negative.

Another Reconstruction Measure.

Mr. Butler then got the floor and reported his anti-Ku-Klux bill.

The Duty on Coal Removed.

The reading of the bill was demanded and was quietly being proceeded with, when Fernando Wood moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution removing the duty on coal, which after some little discussion was agreed to by 142 to 45.

Mr. Butler then got the floor, and to forestall other measures, moved to suspend the rules so as to make his Ku-Klux bill in order to the exclusion of other action for the remainder of the day. The vote resulted—yeas 138, nays 76, lacking three votes of the necessary two-thirds. It is very doubtful whether the measure could have passed if the House had given permission for its consideration.

Governor of the Territory of Columbia.

Henry D. Cooke, of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., appointed by the President to be Governor of this Territory, was confirmed by the Senate in executive session to-day by the Senate. This appointment seems to give satisfaction even to those rival cliques which have been intriguing for the position themselves. The bill creating the office of Governor is now absent from the city, but is expected here in a few days. It is not known whether he will accept the office, inasmuch as it appears he has not been consulted in the matter. Democrats are very great, requiring his almost undivided attention, but a strong pressure will be brought to bear to induce him to do so. Governor Cooke is wealthy, and in order to get the new government into working order, freed from the embarrassment which would naturally attend it if the appointment had been made from any of the rival cliques. His friends in the Senate and House discussed the matter in which these factions were reconciled and induced to support the bill when it was pending before Congress, was to promise that the Governor should not be the first incumbent of the gubernatorial chair, or at least receive nominations for delegates. The consequence was that when the bill came up for passage in the Senate, a dozen, each of whom had been promised the Governorship. The President has cleared the new government from the difficulties surrounding the question of appointments, and partisan intrigues are removed when the Convention meets to appoint a delegate, everything in readiness to work smoothly and harmoniously.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1871.

THE OFFICERS OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

It is generally conceded that Speaker Blaine and all of the present officers of the House will be renominated by the Republican caucus Thursday without opposition. Mr. Burton, present Doorkeeper, will be opposed by Mr. Colonel Ben. Wilson, of Virginia, the Postmaster King will be opposed in the caucus by Colonel Jones, of North Carolina, and Mr. Clerk Sherfey will be opposed by Colonel Horton, of Louisiana, and Colonel Hickox, of Illinois.

CIRCULAR FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular, stating that hereafter he will not assent to the appointment of any person to any office or employment under any State or municipal authority, or any other employment by such officer or authority, who is engaged in any business for which he is required storekeepers under section 52 of the act of 1868.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

J. R. Miller, Collector of Internal Revenue First District of Tennessee; James B. Rothchild, Collector of Internal Revenue Fifth District of Ohio; Robert E. Marsh, Surveyor of Customs, Kansas City, Mo.; Postmasters—M. L. Haverstick, Rock Island, Ill.; Wm. M. Hall, Dubuque, Iowa; Oliver C. Easton, Havana, Ill.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Henry D. Cooke, Georgetown, D. C., Governor of the District of Columbia; Alexander Delmar, of New York, Consul at Milwaukee; Jas. E. Woolward, Collector of Customs at Kansas City.

STATUS OF 1872.

In reply to many inquiries, the Commissioner of Pensions will soon issue a circular to the veterans of the war of 1812, or their widows, specifying the proof which will be required. The land warrants have been issued under previous law, and proof service is recorded, duplicate proof will be required.

GEROLT PROMOTED.

Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, has been recalled, to be entrusted with a higher position. He has been a resident Minister here for twenty-four years, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Schlosser, now Minister resident at Mexico. Baron Gerolt returns to Germany in May.

BILLS APPROVED AND SIGNED.

The President to-day approved and signed the act to extend the time for the admission of United States to vote in the several States of the Union and other purposes; also, the joint resolution to extend the charter to Van Amburgh's menagerie, which was on board, were also known overboard, Mr. Nash and his keeper and three others of the crew were drowned, but other was unharmed. The boat was immediately launched, and during the night Mr. Nash, Mr. Moffat, also connected with the menagerie, fell overboard with an infant in his arms. Nash succeeded in reaching the shore, but accidentally plunged into the river and brought them ashore. There was great excitement among the passengers when the boat struck the city of Erie was passed, which caused much terror, until the alarm was given that the fire was suppressed and the boat will leave again in the morning.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, February 28.—Mr. Sawtay has offered in the House a joint resolution in favor of the annexation of the States Island to New York. He discharged from the Senate Island was largely in favor of such annexation.

New York.

ALBANY, February 28.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Lewis moved the following:

WHEREAS, The income tax was entirely necessary when oil gluts, and is unnecessary; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be requested to ask for its repeal. This was laid by 17 to 13. Tweed, Genet, Norton and Creamer voted no.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 28.—Bills were introduced in the House to-day to prevent the practice of prosecuting attorneys from defending in criminal cases, and to prevent the appointment of deputy United States marshal officers for violations of municipal code. Also, a bill making general appropriations for the fiscal year. We are agreed to report favorably. Many of the county officers seventy-five per cent. of all fees collected.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, February 28, 1871.

PERSONAL.

Sir John A. McDonald arrived here this morning, and leaves this evening for Washington.

Mr. Gough is Sweeny's Hotel yesterday, to receive an address from the Irish American citizens of Boston, which was accompanied by a cash gift of $1,500.

MEETING OF FENIANS.

The Fenian Brotherhood has issued circulars calling for a meeting of members during the ensuing month, for the purpose of perfecting a constitution for John Savage, late President of the Brotherhood.

ASSIGNEE APPOINTED.

Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, met with a serious accident on Sunday last. While in the act of taking a bath at his residence, he fell, striking his side with considerable force against the bath tub. He suffered considerable pain, but it was thought that he received a bad bruise. Yesterday he was at his office as usual, and attended to business. To-day he is confined to his bed, and in the evening he summoned his physician, when it was found that two of his ribs were broken, and a dangerously injured. This morning it was found inflammation had set in, and he is considered in a critical condition.

DANGEROUSLY INJURED.

Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, met with a serious accident on Sunday last. While in the act of taking a bath at his residence, he fell, striking his side with considerable force against the bath tub. He suffered considerable pain, but it was thought that he received a bad bruise. Yesterday he was at his office as usual, and attended to business. To-day he is confined to his bed, and in the evening he summoned his physician, when it was found that two of his ribs were broken, and a dangerously injured. This morning it was found inflammation had set in, and he is considered in a critical condition.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE BULOFF CASE.

It is altogether probable that a writ will be issued granting a stay of proceedings in the Buloff case. The Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, this morning informed the Attorney General of Judge Napello, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, listening to the argument of Buloff's counsel.

SWINDLING SOLDIERS.

Col. J. Woodruff Lewis, a well known writer of sensational novels, is under indictment, and it is expected will soon be tried in the United States Circuit Court, on charges of fraudulently withholding bounty money from discharged soldiers. His counsel says that Lewis through special agent Newcomb, of the Treasury Department, deposited sufficient money in bank to cover all soldiers claims against him, and further states that Lewis had no intention to defraud soldiers.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Abolition of Duty on Coal.

Cincinnati Southern Railroad Bill Passed —Omnibus Appropriation Bill Taken Up, Amended and Passed—The Pacific Railroad Matter Settled—Only

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1871.

CONCERNING the donation of $1,000, which the City Councils have made to the *Gazette*, it seems to us the *Dispatch* has said quite enough. It is not unusual, we believe, for the city to make donations, now and then, to needy objects, and though at times there may be a difference of opinion in making the selection the mantle of charity covers all mistakes, and be they great or small little should be said about them. In this case the gift has been made, not so much probably on account of the intrinsic worthiness of the object as the pitiousness and persistency of the appeal. We see this repeated almost every hour of the day by individuals in depositing pennies in the palms of woeful objects, not so much perhaps because of any belief on the actual worthiness of the beggar, as the difficulty one feels in resisting the appeal which his very woefulness makes to his sympathies. It is after all creditable to human nature that sympathy can be so awakened. Let the *Gazette* have the gift. It has begged long enough for it, and no doubt needs it.

EIGHTEEN Senators and one hundred and twenty-one Representatives, holding seats in the present Congress, will retire to private life next Saturday. A number of these gentlemen have been elected to return home, because, among other reasons, of their persistent advocacy of and most obnoxious of all our forms of taxation, the Income Tax. We no longer hope for the repeal of this unnecessary and unpopular imposition during the few remaining days of the present session, but the sentiment of the country against it is of so pronounced and unmistakable a character that we have a right to look for prompt legislation in respect to it from the incoming Congress. Meanwhile we hope that the gentlemen who have been notified to retire to the bosoms of their families will in their enforced leisure have time to learn the important lesson that, after all, it is the people who constitute alike the primary and ultimate sources of power, and that neither Secretaries nor Congressmen can with impunity disregard their known preferences.

THE *Congressional Globe* publishes the able speech of General Negley in favor of the joint resolution removing the obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio river.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

It was only a few days before this that the *Globe* published a speech which General Negley has been circulating, purporting to have been delivered by him on the floor of Congress, in favor of repealing the Income Tax. The fact is, he not only never delivered the speech, but on the day it purports to have been delivered he *voted with the enemies of the people*, and *when, too, if he had voted the other way repeal would have carried in the House.* Now the *Gazette* avers that General Negley has delivered a speech in favor of removing the Cincinnati Bridge: but we demand the proof that he ever delivered any such speech, and we assert that the bridge men openly and confidently claim that they can have Negley's vote whenever they want it to carry their point. As a publisher of speeches he never made, and a voter in direct opposition to those speeches, General Negley is a complete success. It would be difficult to name anything else in which he is. It is moderation itself to say that he is no credit to his district.

WE yesterday published the latest appeal of the Committee on French Relief for aid for prostrate France. We call the attention of our citizens to the matter. The widespread suffering of the French people is almost unexampled in the whole sad history of spoliation and destitution. The black shadows of Famine darken the whole land. The United States *Charge d'Affaires* in London telegraphs to the New York Committee that the necessities of the French nation are much more urgent than our people can imagine. The dictates of common humanity should in this instance be a sufficient incentive for prompt and generous action; but we are bound to France by no common ties. Pittsburgh has done something, but she has made no systematic, concerted effort. Let this be done, and at once. We have exhibited our sympathy with Italy; now let us supplement exalted sentiment with liberal deeds. We are not the less related to France in her sore affliction than to Italy in her hour of triumph. Let not our city, so often foremost in other works of tender charity, be last in this high work of compassion and love. The wounds of France cry to us with an hundred tongues. Now for Pittsburgh's answer.

THE County Convention, called to nominate delegates to the State Convention, met yesterday, and selected Messrs. Russell Errett and Josiah Cohen as Senatorial, and Messrs. John Paul, W. C. Moreland, John S. Lambie, Charles Jeremy, P. C. Shannon, and Arthur Hobson as Representative delegates. After some engineering and persuasion, and a considerable show of opposition, a motion was adopted instructing the delegates to support Hon. Myles S. Humphreys for the position of Auditer General. It will be seen, by reference to the report, that no Committee on Resolutions was raised, and that the convention adjourned without expressing any opinion on any subject, general or local. But one of two things could have been done. The convention had either to reaffirm the resolutions of last August, upon which the party succeeded at the ensuing election, or repudiate them. As the convention embraced not a few who are opposed to reform, and it was doubtful which way the question would go, it was deemed best not to attempt any expression of opinion on the subject, and thus avoid throwing a firebrand into the convention. The public cannot help but draw a damaging conclusion from this failure, on the part of those claiming to represent the Republican party, to redeem their pledges. This was the only thing they could do, and they declined to do it.

BOORIOBOOLA-GHARIAN PHILANTHROPY.

The Boorioboola Gha mission was a great philanthropy, and greatly did Dickens immortalize it. What reader has not by turns laughed and grown indignant at the incomparable folly of the slipshod humanitarian who was so profoundly engrossed in her vast concern for the welfare of the tropical savages that she could devote no single moment to her home duties of wife and mother? The swart missionaries during Booriobooland must have their flannels and their text-inscribed pocket handkerchiefs, although her own children grew up from frowsy childhood through ignorant youth into vicious maturity, and dishonorable old age. It was terrible satire, and all the more terrible because true. England is not without the qualities of charity, sympathy, humanity, kindliness. John Bull has a pitying heart in spite of all his snobbery and his selfishness. But the difficulty with him is that he prefers to give vent to his kindly feelings in impracticable and visionary schemes like that of the Boorioboola mission, rather than in solid, substantial, enduring work on his own flesh and blood. He is near-sighted: he has a wonderful eye for far-distant objects, but is blind as a bat to the solemn questions of humanity which lie under his very nose.

We have, for instance, a thousand times been told that "slaves cannot breathe in England;" that in consequence of the extreme purity of the air the moment in which they touch her shores their shackles fall—and so on. Any one who doubts can find it all in Cowper; we learned it in our childhood, and more than half believed it, too. Nevertheless, like a great many other pleasant beliefs, it turns out to have been based on air. It was a beautiful illusion, that was all. In this year of grace 1871 we find that slavery is flourishing in the British Colony of Queensland, supplied by the kidnapping of the neighboring islanders; but bad as this is, the following is yet worse. It appears that the poorer class of women in the British city of Gibraltar are largely intermarried with Spaniards; and we learn from correspondence of the *Tribune* that a horrible practice exists of driving every such woman who is known to be *enceinte* off the Rock, to take refuge in Spain, Morocco, or the sea, whichever she pleases. We said the practice exists: we are ashamed to be compelled to add that it exists by sanction of law. It appears that in case of disregard of this statute, the husbands and wives are instantly banished the city, their homes broken up, and that in many instances absolute starvation actually ensues. During the past year many hundreds of families were thus foully wronged, while as a consequence of the law the marriage ceremony is almost entirely given up by this class, and many infants born in secret are destroyed by their own parents to insure their own safety. O, Boorioboola Gha! O premium on unchastity and murder!

And here is another illustration. Recent investigations into what in England is known as the "truck system," or the credit purchase of necessaries by employes from employers, show that the people in numerous districts of England, Wales and Scotland are virtually enslaved. Shetland is one of the Scottish isles, and has a population of thirty thousand people. The revelations we have alluded to show that twenty thousand of these are, from the age of twelve years, put under a system of credits with landowners and masters—tradesmen which keeps them in a perpetual bondage of debt. They are never paid for their work in money, but in clothing and food, on which the employer sets his own price. No accounts are ever shown, but at the end of every year the laborer is told that he or she has overdrawn his or her dues, and must "thirl" for another year, "thirling" being a polite Gaelic synonyme for enforced servitude. It further appears that all the courts are in the hands of the masters, which makes redress impossible. Thus from year to year the rich man's selfishness and the poor man's misery and wretchedness go on, and life is made a foul oppression and intolerable lie. O far-off Boorioboola Gha! O steaming woe of Christian bodies and souls at home!

The English Parliament voted Prince Albert $150,000 for life, and it was paid. The English nation "allows" Queen Victoria the sum of $1,925,000 per annum, and it is paid. The English people "allow" various other members of the royal family sums to the aggregate amount of $615,000 per annum, and it is paid. The English people pay over $3,000,000 yearly to support one family in luxury and state; while England's pauper houses are crowded with over a million starving men and women, and other millions moil and toil and suffer and starve and die in unheeded darkness outside. O wonderful Boorioboola Gha! O lordly, immaculate John Bull, who grindeth the faces of his own poor, and hears not the voice of his brother's blood crying up to heaven from the ground!

A FRENCH LESSON.

What kind of government is that of France at the present hour? Not imperial, for its last Emperor is a prisoner in the hands of an enemy and is repudiated by his own people; not a monarchy, for it has no king; not a republic, for a foreign military power holds the destiny of the country in its hand. It has, indeed, a Legislative Assembly, but even this, suggested by the invading enemy, is virtually under its surveillance. Has France any government? Scarcely more than the late Confederacy had after the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee and Johnston; and what a prostration of power and desolation of terror it exhibits after only eight months of war, begun by itself.

It would be difficult to define the various emotions, with which the world is gazing at France, as a spectacle. It is easy to discover in the scene presented, a lesson that other nations may study with advantage. The current chapter of events is part of a serial story. If we look back to the other chapters, we may read, at the end of each, in small type, parenthesised—(to be continued.) And so, we way trace the story, until, through successive political revolutions setting up and putting down republics, and through ecclesiastical persecutions entailing slaughter and banishment on millions of France's best people, we reach the massacre of Saint Bartholomew and the dreadful reign of Charles, the Bloody.

Persecution on account of religious belief indicates moral debasement, in its very outset; and when it is protracted for generations, a wide-spread degeneracy in the moral tone of the people is the inevitable result. When it springs, not from sudden excitement of passion, but from a false principle adopted, it must be protracted if the power and the occasion exist together. People accustomed to participate actively in scenes of violence, or even to witness them, become affected, unavoidably, with those bad passions which are antagonistic to all legitimate government. And it requires but the lapse of time, under such miserable auspices, to make discontents, jealousies, suspicions, fears, and insubordination, the epidemic malady. The case is all the worse if, as it long was in France, the common charities of society are menaced, if not extinguished, by persecution systematic and legalized, and indorsed by the religious approval of the majority.

The lesson for other nations to learn is plain, civil institutions embodying anything like popular liberty, depend for their efficiency and continuance, on the conjoined intelligence and morality of the people. Under these conditions, rights that are common to all the people will be respected by both Governments and citizens. Political party arrangements and feelings, that turn on civil questions, will not involve danger to the State nor detriment to the people, but will rather be a safety-valve—the change of party ascendancy warding off revolutions and the hopes and fears of such change operating as a wholesome stimulus and restraint on the respective parties in the right direction. Political party arrangements hinging on religious questions, and embracing an alliance of any sect in religion with any party in politics, have an entirely different character and produce results altogether different. This has been the bane of France. Ultramontanism or Romanism has been, with brief intervals, the dead weight that its politics has had to carry for three centuries. This has given control, in its civil affairs, to a power that was in two senses foreign—locally foreign, and not itself controlled by civil principles and considerations. Cardinal Antonelli is reported to have lately said, that if the new Emperor William expects Germany to continue prosperous he must embrace the Roman Catholic religion and confess his errors, as Frederick Barbarossa did, at the feet of the Pope. The present wretched condition of France, under ultramontane politics, may be cited as a comment on this declaration.

THE *Post* is trying hard to make political capital out of a remark alleged to have been made by Senator Anderson about "Jew cormorants," in connection, as we remember, with pawnbroking. That paper greatly underestimates the intelligence of our Israelite fellow citizens, very many of whom are included among the most estimable and public spirited of our population, if it thinks it will benefit our territory and that which is the opinion of all navigators, whether Canadian or American, and also the opinion of General Meade. Sir J. A. MacDonald said the Government were well aware of the great importance attached to this question. The Government had taken steps in the matter, and were now in correspondence with Her Majesty's Government about it. That correspondence was not complete, and it could not be produced until complete. He hoped it would be complete the present session, but to produce it before being complete would frustrate its object. But the motion prevailed, and High Commissioner MacDonald will be expected to tell the Canadian past how it is that they are mistaken in this matter. Perhaps he will find it well to bring the subject to the notice of his colleagues of the Joint Commission.

While "Young Yale" and "Old Yale" have been talking pretty vigorously about the propriety of admitting the Yale alumni to a share in the government of their *alma mater*, the graduates of Michigan University have gone about the matter in a more Western way, without waste of words. The University is controlled by Regents elected by the people, and at the last election an alumnus Mr. Burt, of Marquette, was put upon the Board. Besides this Colonel C. B. Grant, of Ann Arbor, and Dr. Regnal, of Adrian, just nominated for Regents by the Republicans, are graduates of the University, and young men, as would be expected in an institution which graduated its first class only in 1843. All the indications are that it will be but a few years until the alumni shall have a majority in the Board of Regents, and sound policy dictates that they should. Certainly, it would seem to an outsider best that those who know for themselves what the University is, should have the power to make those additions and improvements that their own experience has shown to be necessary.

The sins of the father shall return to plague the children. Thirty-five years ago the State of Mississippi tried to repudiate the payment of about five millions of bonds, and has ever since suffered from this thrust at the State credit. Still the end of its punishment is not yet, and we learn that the holders of these bonds have now commanding their redemption, claiming, with interest, about thirty millions. The Memphis *Appeal*, which was the "wandering minstrel" of the Confederacy, and acquired a "local habitation" in Mississippi, as well as Tennessee and several other Southern States, undoubtedly called on to represent public opinion, when it frantically cries out: "The whole scheme is so monstrously iniquitous and oppressive as to call for determined resistance. It carried out, it will strip the State naked. And we think it would be an act of prudence to throttle the Legislature, and, if necessary to prevent the passage of the measure, hang every member who votes for it to the first lamp-post."

The Roman postoffice is greatly mismanaged. Letters are lost or mislaid every day, and people are advised to send them off unpaid, as they are likely to be stolen for the value of the stamp and can be traced from town to town.

MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

THE ATLANTIC.

In spite of a couple of third-rate articles (one on John Wesley, and the other on the Bourbons and Bonapartes), which it were better to have withheld, and a fourth-rate poem, "Looking for Hyperion," which a wonderfully beautiful subject is spoilt by mediocre handling, this number is a good one. Whittier and Howells contribute each a poem, both of which are excellent of their kind, that of Howells being distinguished by a fine melancholy and dainty nicety of expression which at times reminds one of Keats; while the deerskin Quaker's verses are imbued with the humanity and loveableness which made his Master immortal. The story, "The old Hebrew Seer, imperative as flaming Sinai when the liberties of mankind are at stake, is as tender as a mother brooding over her first-born when he sings of the sacred affections. The best prose article in the number is Whipple's trenchant essay on "Shelley." Against the plausible mockeries which cheat men's minds and consciences he tilts like a good knight against pagan centaurs. Stoddy's article, "Recent Literature, and religion, are most mercilessly and we think most righteously, rent into shreds by his manly indignation against shams and artifices. He has no faith in mere "independents" as money pretexts. And he is right. The gods drive the loons of the world, after all; and no cunning tissue of woven lies but must in the end drop asunder into shameful rags, leaving the naked truth. The remaining contents are, with the exceptions we have noted, worthy of their respective authors, and the book notices have all the old intellectual grip, sincerity, sympathy and culture.

THE GALAXY.

This number shows no falling off either in variety or vivacity. Justin McCarthy continues his serial story of Lady Judith, in respect to which we have but one fault to find; he compliments America and America a little too often. A very interesting and suggestive article on the "Higher Education" points out with a kindly but unsparing hand the deficiencies of our educational methods, and takes a comprehensive view of a question which we ourselves, and we only thinkers. There is no doubt that a reform is greatly needed. We dabble: we don't study, we don't get trained. The true object of education is to form the man by the use of the subject matter, generally forced through a certain inflexible curriculum, without reference to intellectual bias or proclivetions. This article will well repay thoughtful perusal. There is a well written, though not exhaustive article on "San Domingo," the writer of which is evidently a strong annexationist. "Are We to Visit Her" is a very pleasant, gossipy sketch of Bohemian life, told in a racy and picturesque manner. The whole table of contents, indeed, is interesting, if we omit the poems, which are hardly up to the standard of a first-class magazine. "Drift-wood" is especially interesting, and among other things is a very shrewd chapter relative to the past achievements and future purposes of Prussia. The reviews are of the usual character.

HARPER'S.

This old favorite contains the customary *melange* of history, biography, travel and story-telling which has won for it so wide a popularity. "The American Baron," "Anteros," "Pictures of Ireland," by Junius Henri Browne, accompanied by twelve illustrations of Irish scenery and character; a continuation of the instructive article on the "Florida Reefs," giving an entertaining and instructive account of this remarkable region of our country; a graphic portraiture of the two great military heroes of the early part of the seventeenth century, Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein; and further chapters of Abbott's "Frederick the Great," of which, having read Carlyle's, we prefer to say nothing, "Burlesque Autobiography" contributes a chapter of recollections of General Scott, which has all the quaint garrulousness and harmless egotism that have marked Mr. Weed's previous efforts in this line. One of the most valuable papers in the number is a short article on "Our Harbor Defences," which gives the late Admiral Farragut's views on this important subject, as heard from his own lips a few days before his death. Another death furnished a touching poem, which is published. The other poems are not specially noticeable. Indeed there are no very brilliant articles on any subject, whether in prose or verse, in this number of Harper, but a fair average character which most interests the average general reader. We do not in this statement include the Easy Chair. That is always genial, sparkling, original, delightful. The scientific, literary and historical articles are of the usual order of excellence and painstaking industry, while the editor's drawer affords the usual fund of decorous wit and humor.

SCRIBNER'S.

We cannot award to this magazine unqualified commendation. It has quite a choice variety of articles, and several readable poems, one or two of which possess unusual merit: it is also well edited, and the letter-press is handsome perfect. But the execrable engravings with which it is defaced are an unpardonable blemish. In this age of artistic skill and mechanical triumphs no publisher has a right to inflict such abominable "illustrations" on the public. With the exception of Frank Leslie's, *Scribner* challenges a place among its constituents. Professor T. R. Maury has a paper on "Weather Telegrams and Storm Forecasts," which is really a valuable contribution to meteorological science. It shows what vast strides have been made within a few years, makes some thoughtful suggestions, and points a hope that it may lead to discriminate knowledge of a much but as most "fool" art: "Instruction in Cooking—Ruth Hall" is the subject of a clever but painful article on cooking. Special attention to be given to bread and meat cooking. Every young girl about to marry can receive instructions in one or all the various branches of cooking on favorable terms.

Mr. Longfellow's brother to the Boston *Advertiser* tells the story of a disgraceful dodge of Pope Pius IX. to fill his treasury: In 1860, France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland agreed upon an equal coinage, which would be current in all four countries. Rome, though although invited, declined to come into the agreement, but she issued a coin of the same weight and fineness, which obtained ready currency, until it was discovered that the Pope, which proved however to be 30 per cent. below par in value, the depreciation yielding him $500,000.

The Methodist State convention, of New York, a year ago, resolved that half a million of dollars be raised to found the new university at Syracuse. Half the amount was pledged at the time, and the rest was agreed to give the last $100,000. It is now stated that the sum is completed, and that the first thing is to go up at once, so that the university can open in the autumn of 1872. Dr. J. T. Peck, the President, has the honor of this accomplishment. He is to go to Europe, to examine the most famous educational institutions and learn what measures are valuable for introduction here.

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While returning from Jamestown, Chautauqua county, on Saturday night, Mr. Hiram Bowen, a prominent citizen of Ellicott, fell from the platform of the train and was killed.

The Canadians still cherish the fond delusion that our St. Clair Ship Canal is theirs, and in the Dominion Parliament, on the 25th inst., Mr. Mackenzie moved for correspondence, etc., relative to the canal built by the United States Government on Canadian territory, at the St. Clair flats, in Walpole Island." He had no doubt whatever that the canal was built on the part belonging to Canada, and that the opinion of all navigators, whether Canadian or American, and also the opinion of General Meade. Sir J. A. MacDonald said the Government were well aware of the great importance attached to this question. The Government had taken steps in the matter, and were now in correspondence with Her Majesty's Government about it. That correspondence was not complete, and it could not be produced until complete. He hoped it would be complete the present session, but to produce it before being complete would frustrate its object. But the motion prevailed, and High Commissioner MacDonald will be expected to tell the Canadian past how it is that they are mistaken in this matter. Perhaps he will find it well to bring the subject to the notice of his colleagues of the Joint Commission.

Burning and Shaking.

By a ridiculous misapplication of language, israelis are sometimes said to "enjoy very poor health," but it is not on record that any human being was ever spoken of as enjoying chills and fever. And yet there are thousands, at this moment, in one or the other of the two stages of the disorder, who might just as well have avoided it as not. If there is anything demonstrable in therapeutics, it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an antidote to intermittent fevers. No instance can be cited in which it has been taken, either as a safeguard against this class of diseases, or as a remedy for them, and failed to produce the desired effect. The season when malarious fevers are rife has commenced, and no inhabitant of any district subject to their visitations should be without this great preventive and remedy. Indeed, it is a most potent protection against all the ailments

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The Philadelphia centennial bill, as Mr. Cameron succeeded in driving it through the Senate, is so qualified by Mr. Sumner's amendment that it is altogether unsatisfactory. The principal object was to have at least a part of the expense borne by the National Treasury, the event being national in its character. This idea has failed, unless, indeed, the House of Representatives should non-concur, and the bill be put through in its original shape, of which there is scarcely any probability. Of the bill as it stands, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "It will be seen, therefore, that the only advantage gained by *referring the project for* a proper observance of a centennial anniversary exhibition is that the demand has received the sanction and moral support of the Government. The entire expenses of it, however, must be borne by this city and State."

The Republicans of the Indiana Senate resigned and blocked the wheels of legislation on account of certain unjust measures that the Democrats were determined to force through a concurrent resolution adjourning the Legislature until next September. This was proposed because it was thought that Governor Morton would accept a seat in the President's Cabinet, and they could then elect his successor, so that while the factions of them, has been successful. defeated the Democrats at all points, it has only succeeded this session of the Legislature one or two days.

There were 205 deaths in Philadelphia for the week ending Saturday noon.

AL AND PARTICULAR.

A curious contest has occurred in Chicago to determine the championship between the chair-bottomers of the country. Twelve representatives from New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and other States entered the contest. The material used was flags, and the process of putting them in was by weaving them into matting. John H. Cleaver, a German of Chicago, won the first prize, $100, putting the bottom in his chair in twenty minutes. George S. Mann, of Michigan, took the second prize, $50, performing his work in twenty-three minutes. George S. Smith, of Ohio, walked away with the third prize, $25. He accomplished his task in twenty-five minutes. John Wright, of Rochester, New York, captured the fourth prize, $10, having done his work in thirty minutes.

The value of manufactures to the community is aptly illustrated in the statement that the number of people living on the banks of the Merrimack—and to a great extent dependent upon the river, which moves the machinery of their factories and workshops—is estimated at 120,000. They are located thus: At Newburyport and adjacent towns, 20,000; at Haverhill and vicinity, 20,000; at Lawrence, 25,000; at Lowell, 50,000; at Nashua, 20,000; at Manchester, 30,000; at Concord, 20,000; above Concord, 10,000. This gives a population 130,000 in Massachusetts and 90,000 in New Hampshire.

According to an English jeweler, "the United States have for several years absorbed, and do still absorb, all the diamonds of first-rate quality that come to the European market." We are accustomed to another authority that those received from the Cape mines have been for the most part inferior in quality, and simply of value for stone-cutting, engraving and similar purposes. It also appears that the finest and small double-cut white brilliants are fetching $25 per carat, and a fine spread carat stone $125, gold.

We can scarcely think that any one will hail with delight the invention of a process by which castor oil is made palatable, and can be eaten on bread like so much honey.

The reply to Lett's the startling head for an article in the New York *Times*, which says that there have not been for many years so many vacant stores, lofts and offices on Broadway, between Canal and Fourth Streets, as there are to-day. The fact is, however will be largely increased between this date and the 1st of May. The retail trade has been following its customers up-town more or less steadily for the last ten years, so that persons who, fifteen years ago, cheerfully went down to Chambers street, and, in later years, as far as Canal street, will not now go much below Fourth street for their purchases. The great retail trade of Broadway lodged in between Fourth and Fourteenth streets, and there are few places to let there. Still the *Times* says: It may be premature to hazard opinions, yet, upon the general question of rents for all classes of property in the city, there can be no doubt that on Broadway it runs from 25 to 33 per cent.

A remarkable instance of Japanese liberality is given in a Yokohama letter. The small-pox was prevalent as an epidemic among the natives, and its victims were increased to thousands, because those attacked with the disease went about among the well. The foreign physicians of the city held a meeting to get the government to quarantine the foreign from the native population, to prevent the spread of the contagion, and the result is that a Japanese hospital is to be built for the segregation of white families; compulsory vaccination is to be instituted; while, in addition to a municipal order prohibiting small-pox patients from being carried about the streets, those of the better class are to be compelled to put their houses in a specified condition. A house-to-house visitation was also agreed to at the meeting, while Dr. Newton, who has already done much for the Japanese Government in the establishment of their hospitals, is to be consulted.

A writer in the New York *Post* gives the only instance on record when the ugly checkered trousers served any good use. He says that once when weather-bound on a Canadian railway, in company with a party of British officers, those gentlemen announced the pattern of his trousers just the thing for a checker board. Whereupon the wearer, doffing the obnoxious garments, saw them nailed to the floor in short squares, and the British braves played thereon with lumps of coal.

The recent assessment in Virginia values the real estate of the State at $276,023,566 62, the personal property at $85,387,660. The estimated expenses of government for the present year are $1,232,000, and the balance in the Treasury on January 1, 1872, is expected to be $1,548,881 23. The total amount of State debt on July 1, 1871, is expected to be $40,691,-07 56, of which $5,000,000 is old debt. The total interest prior to April 17, 1871, $7,863,951 77 is interest on old debt funded March 2, 1866, $8,342,659 58 is unpaid interest, and $3,940,139 73 is interest for the current year.

PERSONAL.

Times whirling brings strange revenges, not the least curious of which is the position of Mr. Disraeli, the most prominent candidate for Mayor of Rome under the Italian *regime*. Consider that the man has been for years the object of the bitterest and most unreasonable and cruel oppression in Rome, which ended only in Victor Emanuel's possession, this is noteworthy.

A due consideration for the public welfare induces us to republish this advertisement from the New York papers, in the hope that it may lead to discriminate knowledge of a much but as most "fool" art: "Instruction in Cooking—Ruth Hall is to be taught at the office hours of 10 to 12 in the art of cooking. Special attention to be given to bread and meat cooking. Every young girl about to marry can receive instructions in one or all the various branches of cooking on favorable terms.

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In Sunbury, on Wednesday last, Alexander Ruffner fell from the roof of a stable on which he was at work, and broke his neck.

The county commissioners of Berks county have adopted a plan for a new hospital.

There were three fatal accidents in Reading last Saturday. Francis Noll was run over by a train and killed; Isaac Wilmoyer was struck on the head by a piece of stone from a blast and died instantly, and a little son of Albert Francis was drowned.

In ten years, 165,417 Philadelphians have died. There were in the city 173,615 births and 62,924 marriages during the same time. Three sets of triplets and 140 twins are reported.

The *Ledger* says that Philadelphia contains the largest locomotive factory; the largest book-distributing house; the largest wall-paper manufactory; and the largest dental instrument and artificial teeth manufactory of the world.

Miss Harriet Day, of Flourtown, a suburb of Philadelphia, was found dead in her bed on Saturday morning. She retired the previous evening in perfect health.

A new bank is to be established at Philipsburg, Center county, next April, called "The Philipsburg Banking Company."

The sum of $12,000 has been subscribed for the proposed manufactory of patent meat choppers and clothes frames in Lock Haven.

C. P. Mitchell, of Lancaster, desires information of Edward Mitchell, a printer, who left his home in Somerset county about ten years ago.

Frank Quinn, of Lancaster, was held to bail in $1,000 on Saturday for causing, through the death of his wife by shooting at and frightening her.

F. H. Braggins, of the Mercer *Dispatch*, who was struck with paralysis a short time since, will soon be able to resume work.

George Hambright, of Manheim, Lancaster county, has raised an acre of tobacco which realized to him $562 50.

Richard Brandon, engaged on the Catawissa ex., was instantly killed on Thursday last while engaged in drilling a rock, an overhanging body of stone falling on him.

The deposits of the two Meyers, Bushong, bankers, of Schuylkill county, amount to nearly $2,000,000.

For the month ending on the 16th inst., there passed through the stock exchange in Philadelphia 547,300 Reading railroad shares, the value of which was $27,950,000. Of the large number of shares sold there were only 58,500 shares of stock that really changed hands. The remainder of the shares were simply "swops," on which but $67,553 were paid in differences.

Mrs. Ella Cramer, wife of Edward M. Cramer, Esq., of Reading, made her debut in the theatrical world on Saturday night in New York, appearing as "Pauline," in the Lady of Lyons.

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A BIG STORM.

Seven States Feel Its Ravages.

Destruction Simultaneous in Widely Separated Regions.

Great Damage Inflicted at Chicago, Elgin, Springfield, Madison, Janesville, Warrenton, Jefferson City, Council Bluffs, Baxter Springs, Cleveland and Many Other Places.

The Western exchanges have some accounts of the wind storm which swept over the north-western States on Friday last, but of which the dispatches of the time said little. The effects of the gale were widely and disastrously felt, and it must go upon record as one of the greatest wind storms ever experienced in that region.

In Illinois, Chicago is the first point of interest. One of the buildings suffering there was the Michigan avenue Baptist church, one of the finest of which, a stone 75 feet long and 4 feet square was blown upon the roof of L. C. Merrie's house, forcing its way through to the cellar. Herman Bessey, while standing upon a lumber pile, was struck and fell to the ground, about thirty feet, suffering severe injury. The new double three story frame house, 173 and 175, West Polk street, was blown down, and the new eight and two story frame house. A Mrs. Robinson, at 762 West Lake street, was trying to close a shutter, when

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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DEALERS IN

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AND

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WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, February 28, 1871.

The demand on the local loan market seems fully up to the ability of the banks to meet. Indeed, in some instances, loan houses are unable to take much of the good paper offering. It requires very nice adjustment of the financial machinery to keep the monetary condition in satisfactory working order. At this season there is a very large requirement from the heavy interest of our city for discount, and during the next fortnight or more this demand will greatly augment. The necessity, therefore, is felt by our loan houses and institutions to accommodate and maintain as liberal a discount line as possible for their customer applicants.

—The Treasury schedule in regard to bond purchases and gold sales during the month of March was officially made known yesterday morning and is favorably received in financial circles. The total of bond purchases will be $10,000,000, an increase of two millions over the present month. The total gold sales will amount to $2,000,000, an increase of three millions over February. The customs receipts during March are estimated at about $18,000,000, so that the Secretary is entirely justified in making the increase. Even with the increased sale the stock of gold in the market will be diminished during March by the Treasury operations about $8,000,000. The following is a copy of the official schedule:

BONDS PURCHASES.	
March 1, Wednesday	$2,000,000
March 4, Wednesday	2,000,000
March 18, Wednesday	2,000,000
March 22, Wednesday	2,000,000
March 29, Wednesday	2,000,000
Total	$10,000,000

GOLD SALES.	
March 2, Thursday	$1,000,000
March 9, Thursday	1,000,000
March 16, Thursday	2,000,000
March 25, Thursday	1,000,000
March 30, Thursday	
Total	$5,000,000

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114¾	114⅝	114⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¾	111⅝	111⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111⅝	111⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111⅝	111⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110½	110⅜	110⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	110½	110⅜	110⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111¾	111⅝	111⅞
10-40s	110¾	110⅝	110⅞
Gold	111¼	111⅛	111⅜

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¼
United States 6s of 1881	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112
United States 5-20s of 1864	111
United States 5-20s of 1865, old issue	111
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111¾
Union Pacific Railroad	93¼
Central Pacific Railroad	113¾
Currency Sixes	

—The New York *Evening Post*, of yesterday, says: An immense business has been done in the stock market on advancing prices, and the indications point to a season of active speculation. The market opened rampant, advanced until the first call, since which there has been a fractional decline on orders to realize the recent sharp advance, the tone of the market, however, remaining strong. The features have been Ohio and Mississippi, Western Union Telegraph, New York Central and Hudson, Northwestern, Rock Island, and the express list. Pacific Mail, Erie, Reading, Michigan Central and Lake Shore have not been conspicuous. The recent decision of this company to make a narrow gauge on their road is expected will largely increase its business, and on this calculation those who should be the best judges of the future of the road have been buying for investment. We refer to railroad capitalists in Baltimore and this city. These purchasers were not disposed to purchase freely this week, and we do not look for a brisk market. The quality of the cattle in the yards is about an average of those generally on sale at this place. Market dull and a further decline must be suffered, or the transactions will be very limited. Below find quotations ruling to-day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs steer, $6 50 to 6 85; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers, $6 00 to 6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs $5 50; cows, bulls, and stags $4 00 to 5 00; stockers $4 50 to 5 25.

Hogs.

The run of hogs is light. The greater number of the arrivals are hogs of a medium quality. The market is slow, and York hogs dull and declining since last week. There are very few prime hogs arriving, and the market in that class is more active. Below find figures ruling to-day: Extra Philadelphia $5 50; prime Philadelphia $5 80; Yorkers $7 25 to $7 62.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep have been light to this time, and although light, there are a sufficiency for the demand. Philadelphia buyers are not taking any to-day, having experienced a bad market yesterday. It arrivals prove heavy during the week, the price will decline. The following are the ruling quotations: Prime 85 to 90 lbs sheep $5 75 to 6 00; good 80 to 85 lbs sheep $5 50 to 5 75; common 70 to 75 lbs sheep $5 to 5 25.

No.	Weight.	CATTLE SALES. Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
15	16,000	5 25	1	1,540	6 75
16	18,000	4 50	1	1,570	6 75
		HOG SALES.			
No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
100	20,000	7 50	100	17,000	7 40
100	22,000	7 50	75	12,000	7 40

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 28, 1871.

REMARKS—This is, or should be, the last day of winter, and ere the reader receives the Commercial, "gentle spring" will have been ushered in. But we will not stand spenser for its gentleness, as just about now the weather is very like the Indian's white men—"uncertain." However, the day is clear, and betokens a bright to-morrow. We have little or no changes to note in the general tone or characteristics of the markets. The same quiet state of affairs continue about financial changes, and the volume of the same. Sellers report the usual call from buyers, and the volume of the sales are satisfactory. This being the situation, no sales are solicitated or to complain. Flour is in fair demand at unchanged rates. Receipts since our last stand at unchanged rates. Receipts since our last stand at unchanged rates. Receipts since our last stand at unchanged rates. Receipts since our last stand at 247 bbls. Grain is in fair receipt, and finds ready purchasers at quotations. Groceries are still active at figures given below. Bacon and provisions are, in the laws of the Medes and Persians, unchanged, but we will not say unchangeable. Whisky is steady, and dealers are not disposed to buy or sell in prices at the advance of the Chicago and other Western markets. The produce and local markets are amply supplied.

Below are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The current prices were $4 00@4 50 ₱ obl, choice selected $5@5 50 ₱ bbl. Receipts 194 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 ₱ doz; in kegs and firkins 6½@7½c ₱ gal.

BUTTER—Sales at wholesale, 25 per cent., 31½c; refined, 25 per cent., 33½@34c; potash, 7@7½c; pearls, 9@9½c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $5 50 ₱ bbl, and $2 50 @2 75 ₱ cwt.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 5@6½c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Small navy $2 00 ₱ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner 4-lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 75; 3-lb cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $6; 6-oz cans, $3 75.

BUTTER—The supply of strictly prime butter is hardly equal to the demand; regular sales of good to prime $@25c; $ lb; common 18@20c. Receipts 471 packages.

BAR LEAD—We are reported sales at 10½c ₱ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have no change to note in prices. Trade is reported fair at the following quotations: Sugar cured hams 10@10½c; sugar cured, 11@12c. Sides, ribbed, 12c; clear do 11c. Breakfast bacon, 13c. Shoulders, plain, 10c; sugar cured, 17c. Mess pork, $23 00@25 50 ₱ bbl. Dried beef, 19c. Lard—Chicago prime steam, 10c; Cincinnati kettle rendered, 11½; family, 14@15c.

CHEESE—Receipts light. There is a good inquiry, the supply not being equal to the demand. We quote as follows: Western Reserve at 14½@15c; Ohio Factory 16@16½c; Ohio Goshen 17c; New York Goshen [illegible]; Limburger, 15c; skim, 5@7c.

CORN MEAL—Sales at 90@95c ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $10@11 ₱ barrel; in cases, $3 25@3 50 ₱ box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6@6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 22@24c by car load. Supply ample.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2@3 50 ₱ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₱ barrel.

CANDLES—Supply fair; mould at 12c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 17c; sperm, 45c.

CANDY—Sales of Eastern confectionery at $9@9 50 ₱ box.

DRIED FRUIT—We are reported sales at the following figures: Quarters 9@9½c; choice halves, 12@13c; peeled, 22@23c. Dried apples plenty and dull at 6c for quarters; 7c for selected. Dried black berries, 12@13c; pitted cherries 25c per ₱; unpitted do, 5@8c.

DRIED FISH—The supply is in excess of the demand, and prices are tending lower. We note sales fresh at $4 50@5 per quintal; smoked, 12½@13c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—We are reported sales at the following figures: Quarters 9@9½c; choice halves, 12@13c; peeled, 22@23c. Dried apples plenty and dull at 6c for quarters; 7c for selected. Dried black berries, 12@13c; pitted cherries 25c per ₱; unpitted do, 5@8c.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers No 1 to the trade at 56c ₱ lb. Supply small.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 244 barrels. Prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Extra white wheat, in bbls, $7 00, 7 25@7 50; good brands red wheat, $6 75@7 00; choice white Minnesota, for local trade, $7 00@7 25; in sacks 25c less. Mill rates: National, white wheat in barrels $7 50; in sacks, $7; Pan Handle, white and amber in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 75; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 50, in sacks $6 25; Palmetto, in barrels $6 50, in sacks $6 25.

GRAIN—The arrivals of grain for the week have been fair, but there is no available on account of the wide difference in the views of sellers and buyers; heretofore the former circumstance has caused quite a little trade, and it has been the cause of considerable extreme prices for all lots; a few weeks ago new lots in Ohio were bringing from 10@15c ₱ bushel more than for standards, and that difference is now reversed, the latter being in demand at 2@3c ₱ bushel more than for new lots. This change is caused by the recession was arising oldie, which have fallen in price to the extent of 10@15c ₱ bushel, while the prices of prime lots in the prices of printed calicoes in consequence of

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Cincinnati Southern Railroad Bill.

Garrett Davis Will Attempt to Talk It to Death in the Senate, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1871.

Cincinnati Southern Railroad Bill to be Talked to Death in the Senate.

Parties from Louisville here to-night claim that the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill will certainly be defeated in the Senate for want of time. They say that Garrett Davis, if necessary, would talk through the remainder before allowing a vote to be taken upon it, but that he could be supported by Bayard, Vickers, Saulsbury, Blair and several other Democratic Senators in carrying out his purpose. The friends of the road, however, are confident that they will get the bill through the Senate before March fourth.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1871.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

The Army Appropriation bill came up. Several amendments were offered and debated at consider-able length, lasting until 11:15, when the Senate adjourned without reaching a vote on the bill.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Ratification of the Treaty Certain.

BORDEAUX, February 28.—The Republican delegates have resolved to vote against the treaty, but its ratification is certain.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, February 28.—The House of Lords to-day voted an address to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to veto the bill passed by an Australian Parliament legalizing marriage with the dead wife's sister.

In the House of Commons Lopes introduced a bill to remove gross irregularities in taxation, and prevent local capital from being driven abroad for investment.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

David B. Hill, one of the early settlers of St. Louis, died yesterday, aged eighty-one.

The new water works at St. Louis were finished yesterday, and will be put in operation in a few days.

The citizens' candidate for the municipal offices in Cairo were elected yesterday.

William Lawrence, aged sixteen, was drowned at Nashville yesterday.

The Bowler House, a new hotel at Ackley, Iowa, was burned yesterday. Loss $40,000; insurance $17,-000. Two persons are missing, and it is thought they perished in the flames.

Dr. James W. Dow, of Brooklyn, died on Monday at Aiken, S. C.

In Kensington, Jamaica, much excitement was created yesterday, caused by the Prussian Consul remarking jealously in the presence of the French Consul that he was not Prussian Consul but Consul for Europe. An altercation ensued, when the latter interfered. The sympathies of the people are with the French.

The cigar manufactures of Havana have petitioned for the repeal of the tobacco monopoly law of Spain.

A Pottsville, Pa., dispatch says: Information has been received from the Shamokin region that the Northern Central Railroad, in conjunction with other carrying companies, have advanced their tolls. This action will certainly compel an entire suspension of mining in that region. Eleven hundred cars were sent there to-day to be loaded and sent to market. These cars will take away every pound of coal mined for the Eastern markets previous to the advance, which takes effect to-morrow.

The Sattuet Mills at Monson, Mass., owned by C. W. Holmes & Son, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $25,000; insurance $15,000.

FIRES.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 28.—A fire this evening destroyed the carriage factory of Miner & Stevens, Nos. 115, 117, 119 and 121 East Thirteenth street. Loss on stock $25,000; insured for $20,000. The fire extended to three houses on the west, occupied by Michael Curley, carriage maker. Loss on stock $12,000, insured for $23,000. Schultz & Worker's mineral water factory on Fourteenth street was damaged $5,000. All the buildings were owned by M. Grote, damaged $25,000, which were in-sured by an explosion and falling walls. For a time Mr. Lent's circus was threatened, and the audience were dismissed.

Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, February 28.—A fire to-night destroyed H. E. Jones's tobacco factory on Market street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. Loss $20,000; insured for $6,000 in the Lancaster and Louisville Banking and Insurance Companies. A clerk in the second story barely escaped with his life.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 28, 1871.

FATAL EFFECTS OF A DRUG CLERK'S MISTAKE.

This evening Pauline Deleaurex, thirty-two years of age, was poisoned by taking oxalic acid, which had been dispensed to her by mistake for Epsom salts by a fashionable pooper mixture, by a drug clerk in Henry Hunter's store, on Amity street. The druggist and clerk were arrested.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE RULOFF CASE.

In the case of Ruloff, Judge Rappello granted a writ of error and stay of proceedings.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

PRESIDENT OF THE AIR LINE ROAD.

HARTFORD, CONN, February 28.—Lieutenant Governor Julius Hatchkiss has been elected President of the Air Line Railroad Company, in place of David Lyman, deceased.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 28.—River thirty-five feet, having risen two-tenths in the past twenty-four hours. Arrived—Mollie Moore, New Orleans; Messenger, New Orleans; Fairmont, Memphis; Belle Lee, parted; Annie Laura, Kanawha; Lawrence, Nashville; Potomac, New Orleans; Nashville, Nashville; E. Hutchison, Wheeling. Departed—Sam 2S. Louis. Clear, windy and moderate.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 28.—Port list to-day: Silver Lake No. 4, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 10 P. M.; City of Cairo, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Collier, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, 11 A. M.; Minneola, Memphis to Cincinnati, 4 A. M.; Nick Longworth, Louisville to New Orleans, 5 A. M.; Robert Campbell, Cincinnati to Memphis, 8 A. M.; Glasgow, Louisville to Arkansas river, 10 A. M.; Alps, Cairo to Illinois river, 10 A. M.; Oceanus, St. Louis to Shreveport, 2 P. M.; Henry M. Shreve, Shreveport to St. Louis, 3 P. M.; City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis, 4 P. M. River rising eighteen inches. Clear; heavy gale all day; mercury 62 degrees.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, Louisville; Lookwood, Vicksburg; Rock river; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Sam Brown, Cairo; Ben Maccord and General Anderson, Memphis; City of Hawk and barges, Havana; City of Pekin, Grand tower, Memphis; H. C. Yager, New Orleans, Departed—Bayard, Quincy, Planter, Cairo; Snow Storm, Ironsides, Cario. River still rising. Weather clear and warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 28.—Clear; mercury 65. River rising rapidly, within five and a half feet of high water. Arrived—St. Marys, Evansville; Belle Lee, New Orleans; Katie, Louisville; Allen, Arkansas river. Departed—Legal Tender, White river; St. Joseph, Jennie Baldwin and John Kyle and barges, Pittsburgh.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 28.—River rising, with twenty-two feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and windy. Arrived—Lumsden, Cairo; Ben Baker, Paducah; Eldridge, Evansville. Departed—Ella Hughes, upper Cumberland.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 28.—Up—Leonidas, 5 A. M.; Mary Forsyth, 6 A. M.; Ed. Howard, 10 A. M. Down—Atlantic, 7 A. M.; Tanner and barges, 10 A. M.; City of Alton, 5 P. M.; Natchez, 11 P. M. River rising. Clear, pleasant.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—Arrived—Bee and barges, La Barge, Cincinnati; Mitchell, Groesbeck, Cincinnati; City of Quincy, Louisville. Departed—Indiana, Louisville. Clear and pleasant.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, February 27.—The market for beef cattle was devoid of animation to-day and prices, though quotably unchanged, were rather in favor of buyers.

We quote choice at 8@8½c., fair to good at 6½@7½c., and common at 4@6c. ₩ pound, gross.

Receipts, 1,975 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

Head.

70 Owen Smith, Western, 7½@8½c.
50 John Smyth & Bros., Western, 7@8c.
50 Dennis Smyth, Lancaster co., 6@7½c.
35 A. Christy, Western, 7@8½c.
32 Jas. Christy, Western, 7@8½c.
32 Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 6½@7½c.
30 Mc'Fillen, Lancaster co., 6½@8½c.
50 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 6@7½c.
70 James S. Kirk, Chester co., 6@7½c.
28 R. F. McFillen, Western, 7@8½c.
140 James McFillen, western, 7@8c.
70 E. S. McFillen, western, 7@8½c.
25 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster county, 7½@8c.
270 J. J. Martin & Co., western, 6@8½c.
100 Mooney & Miller, western and Lancaster county, 6½@8c.
65 Thomas Mooney & Bro., western, 6½@7½c.
50 H. Chain, Jr., Lancaster county, 6@7½c.
57 L. Frank, Lancaster county, 6½@7½c.
40 Gus Schamberg & Co., Lancaster county, 6½@7½c.
100 Hope & Co., western, 6½@8½c.
26 H. Frank, West Virginia, 7@8½c.
26 R. Baldwin, Chester county, 6@8c.
28 J. Clemson, Lancaster county, 7@8c.
40 Wm. Alexander, Chester county, 7@8c.
42 John McArdle, western, 7½@8½c.
51 R. Maynes, western, 6½@7½c.
20 V. Young, Chester county, 6@7½c.
20 Elcorn & Co, Chester county, 7½c.
32 J. Frank, Michigan, 6@7c.
31 J. Evans, Chester county, 6@8½c.
19 C. Welker, Chester county, 6@6½c.

Cows and calves active in steady request, and 200 head sold at $@$75, as in quality.

Sheep attracted but little attention, and changed hands in a small way at 6@6½c ₩ lb gross. Receipts 12,000 head.

Hogs—The late advance was well maintained, and there was a fair inquiry. Sales of 4,500 head at $10 @10 50 for stop up to $10@12 for corn fed.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. Pa. R. R. and Pa. R. R.

ALLEGHENY, Pa., February 28, 1871.

Forsythe Bros, 500 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

H W C Tweddle, 300 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 206 bbls refined all to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & S, 196 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Montgomery, K. & Co, 196 bbls refined to Warding, King & Co, Philadelphia.

W M McKelvy & Co, 196 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments refined for the day, bbls.....1,598

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 28.—Cotton—no demand; low middling 16c. Bulk meats 8@9½c, packed; bacon, clear sides, 11c; shoulders 9½c. Sugar cured hams 13@15c, packed; lard 12c. Corn 56c. Oats 65c. Flour $5 00 @6 00.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, February 28.—Cattle—Receipts 178 cars against 26 cars the same day last week; no sales. Sheep—No sales. Hogs—Sales one car load at $7 40.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—Molasses firmer; prime 32c. Hermentine 50@55c. Sugar and coffee unchanged.

WONDERFUL ETHNOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

Egyptian Temples and Ceremonies in Arizona.

Remnants of a Pre-Historic Race.

The New York *World* of Sunday has a five-column letter from a correspondent at Santa Fe, which, if only half of it be true, will set all the ethnologic societies and literary bodies throughout Christendom agog with wonder and speculation. The letter purports to describe the adventures and discoveries of a certain plucky miner from the Rocky Mountains, known as "Mountain Jim," who, in company with a man named Tim Jennings, started from Denver last September, in search of a mining country which should yield better fortune than that to which they had been accustomed. Pushing forward day after day, meeting with constant disappointments in their hopes of finding paying lodes, they at last found that they had gotten beyond the Colorado and Utah boundaries, and had entered upon a country which were so forbidding an aspect that even their Indian guides refused to accompany them further. It appears, however, that although the country furnished neither grass nor water, nor any living thing save reptiles and poisonous insects, the devil-may-care spirit which frontier experience is apt to engender, still drove them forward. They had both sworn to go on until they found something, and on they went, alone. Stumbling forward into a vast arid waste, in which they wandered for several days, they at last found themselves imprisoned in a desert more malignant still. The upshot of it was that their mules died of starvation, and that the agony of thirst drove bold enough to dispose of them, and in an insane paroxysm he fell over a precipice and was dashed to pieces. After enduring incalculable horrors, Mountain Jim, now utterly alone and stumbling on like a man in a dream, suddenly perceived before him "a vast black gulf that seemed to open down into the core of the earth;" and while yet he stood transfixed with terror the pulverized soil of the earth at his feet sank under his feet, and he slid down two thousand feet into a valley in the midst of the desert, forty or fifty miles in width inclosed in an unscalable and unbroken vertical rim. This valley was the scene of his remarkable discoveries.

Omitting his description of its beauty and verdure and heads of cattle, we come to the point at which the real ethnological interest begins. He found that the valley abounded at intervals with the massive workmanship of human hands—principally of stone; stone couches, stone statues, stone tanks for holding water, and "huge stone roofs supported by great pillars." Two stone causeways were also found of a succession of stone dwellings, extending as far as the eye could reach, none of which had any windows, while all had the expanded wings of a bird rudely chiseled over the doorway. No human being had as yet been seen by our traveler; but while engaged in the outer examination of one of these houses a startling cry broke out:

"The cry was instantly responded to from both sides. Simultaneously every doorway was animated with darting figures. In less than a minute," said Harvey, 'both ridges were thick as anthills with people. I hardly knew what to make of the matter at first; but I lifted my hat and kept on up the road. The farther I went the greater I found the crowd; they were the most extraordinary people. The men were half naked; the women wore brilliant blue and red tunics thus, hung over one shoulder and buttoned under the other arm, and reaching to their knees. The children hadn't a rag. Still they didn't look like Indians or savages. Their complexions were a cross between Indian and mulatto. The women were wonderfully well formed and handsome."

A great commotion ensued, but no attempts at violence were made, and by dint of signs our traveler began to parley with them, the result of it all being that he was invited ahead of them, followed by a number of guards, and by the whole populace, for a distance of several miles, when the party halted at a massive gate which opened into the heart of a city, or rather into a vast court-yard, "half a mile square," surrounded by a lofty stone wall, but in the center of the court-yard stood an edifice which excited his utmost amazement, and which his description would seem to indicate was strongly if not entirely Egyptian in character. We quote:

"The entrance was a flight of stone of which it was composed, and the majestic appearance of its construction, were such as he (who had been a sailor, and in that capacity had visited several American, English and Italian seaports) had not previously beheld. The front of the building was a broad plain frieze, covered with figures and hieroglyphics. A portico formed of ten massive columns, in three rows, stood out from the front, the entablature of the temple extending on each side. The shafts of the columns were decorated with bands of figures, also raised' (in *basso relievo*). Prominent among these figures was one, frequently repeated, of the head of a female with cow's ears, an unmistakable resemblance to the Egyptian sculptures of the goddess Isis. In front of the doorway stood the high priest in the interior and the walls, architraves, &c., of the interior, were excessively embellished with figures, emblems and hieroglyphs, which the traveler could not learn that they materially assisted him in its subsequent conclusion as to the history of the race, the construction of a circular tracery upon the ceiling, though not minute and elaborate as the others, would answer for a general description of the zodiac."

He was subsequently confined in a room as a prisoner, during which he made the discovery that the room, and this held true of all the others in which he was captors had, however, left untouched his revolver, cape. One afternoon, to use his own language as reported by the *World*, he concluded—

"To shoot off his revolver, and see if he couldn't wake up the shop." He fired twice in succession, "aiming straight at the head of the ugliest priest on the wall." The effect was more than he had anticipated. The ponderous stone door, swinging wide, revealed a cluster of the most frightful priests, the foremost revolver again, towards the ceiling, he seized the occasion to stride boldly forth, with an air and look intended to convince his persecutors that he was no longer to be trifled with. "If a single lead-colored secondthird among them," he declared, "had offered to lay hands on me then, his heart would have stopped beating, sudden."

Pushing through a long hall down which the guards fled before him, he passed into a vast apartment used as a museum, in which the priests placed by the guards aroused, as he entered, a multitude of people prostrate on the floor. Into an audacious impulse to fire his weapon again he forbore. The report produced fearful consternation. The crowd, evidently looking upon him as a supernatural being, parted right and left before him. Everybody did him reverence, frequently a young girl, who he supposed to be the Princess, accosted him in alarmed and eloquent pantomime, entreating him to go away. Mr. Harvey, assisted by a somewhat thick stone slate she explained that it was impossible for us to see the Princess Harriet" surrounding hoe. The people have heard of plows and corn and flocks and herds, but they have no iron, no machete, a knife with a blade about eighteen inches long, is the main instrument used in agriculture, as well as for the purposes of war. They dig a hole and plant, but never prepare the ground for planting. Vegetables grow in abundance, and this is the cultivation for a proper maturity of plants and fruits, which is simple, even with this kind of cultivation, in luscious profusion.

"This is what is called the dry season of the year, but it is by no means dry. Almost every day there is being caught in a perfect avalanche of rain coming down in sheets. A good article of rain is said for sixty to eighty cents a gallon, but with the means of intoxication in such easy reach it is a creditable fact that the priests that I saw were all sober and free of the influence of liquor.

Of Santo Domingo City, General Boynton writes to the *Cincinnati Gazette*: There are ten main streets in each direction, at right angles to each other, and those parallel with the Ozama river running north and south. The brick pavements are from six inches to two feet above the level, and are two to eight feet wide. Between the pavements the streets are fifteen to twenty-five feet in width. Few stores or residences are more than two stories high. The ground floor is used for the business story signs, and there are two or three of them every day. Yellow fever, by unanimous consent, is said to after they cease the sun shines out bright and beautiful." Although the thermometer was at 85 degrees, Fahrenheit, on Sunday, I found it very agreeable. The heat is oppressive in the sun, but there is no suffering from it in the shade, and it is not even disagreeable also. The evenings are always cool and pleasant, and there is but little mosquito annoyance. The general warmth the whole year round may be judged from the fact that window glass is scarcely known here. The houses are all open and are kept open night and day, and such an article as a blanket is hardly to be found, even in a cool night. The only house in the city that I have yet seen with window glass is the palace now occupied by the Governor-General.

Santo Domingo is reported to be the healthiest of the islands of the Caribbean Sea, the only diseases heard of being dysentery, which is of a very light character, and occasional cases of intermittent chills and fever in its lighter stages. The cousin or yellow fever is not half so frequent as at New Orleans, and not often fatal. The remedy for these cases here is a tea made of the bitter orange, which grows wild in the woods, and they also rub the body with the juice, which is a quick and certain antidote.

Honey is a drug in the market. In the mercantile sections of the city business is stacked in piles, and whole cargoes of it are sometimes shipped off. President Baez has a piece of ground ten leagues square, that literally swarms with bees, and every tree has its hive. Some of these hives were in low trees, and packed with honey from the ground to the height of forty feet, in some of the ruins here in the city bees are kept, and the lapel of hollow plantain trees are used for hives. The ground, ten to twelve feet long, are packed with bees and honey from end to end.

Of the people, Mr. Fulton says:

"The members of the government and their families and the mercantile classes are of the highest order of people and intelligent. The ladies and children are seldom seen on the street; but when they are they will compare in richness of dress and jewelry with the best dressed ladies at home. The only time at which they can be seen is going to and from the churches. At night the plaza and guitar can be heard in all sections, accompanied by rich voices rendering Spanish airs. The lower classes are like those of other countries—happy and careless in their attire, and their children are either naked or half clothed as the case might be. They, however, appear honest if they are not industrious, and all keep something like a look of living in a better country. About one day in every week is a church holiday, and on those days no one is allowed to work. If caught doing any trade labor on those days they are promptly arrested and fined. Saturday is called Gringo day, and on that day they are not allowed to ply their vocation on any other day of the week.

Of Baez as Chief Magistrate, Colonel McMichael writes to the *North American*:

"Anybody can see him familiarly and apparently at any time. A few shabby soldiers, lounging about the doorways, are the only indications of anything about his house. It is a two-storied building, old and rambling, and although well furnished within; its walls of stone plastered, the usual character of the best class of buildings of the city. On the second floor, in a large room, sit on either side at tables, Delfonste, Chief of Public Justice and Estradiera, and Salcedo, Chief of Instruction. President having a desk in the same room, his private apartments opening into the same.

The correspondents have had a very cool way of walking into men's houses and making them relate their affairs. No age or rank is spared. We "want to know" whether they own their own or their houses or rent them, what they pay, what they eat, why they eat it, whether they are married, and all manner of details, business and domestic.

"Except a few articles, but little food is brought here, most of it being raised in the West or Cibao district. The leaf is inferior to the Cuba one, and the native cigars are not to be compared with the havana brands, but the inferiority is explained as one more of preparation than material. We got a cool segars for one dollar and a half a hundred which are as good as the Key West Partagas; and I am smoking now a weed which has just been handed me as a sample of what can be bought for two dollars and a quarter a thousand. Much of the tobacco of the Spanish Pennsylvania households when the coming man can quit at this article. A good article of rum is sold for sixty to eighty cents a gallon, but with the means of intoxication in such easy reach it is a creditable fact that the priests that I saw were all sober and free of the influence of liquor.

"The walls are of brick, stone or concrete, very thick, and often daubed over with blue or yellow, or various shades of red. The once smooth surfaces have been sadly corroded by time, and the colors are blackened everywhere by decay. Most of the houses, be they stores or residences, are entered through immense doors, and all are a little cheap tapesty relieves the most pretentious. Most of the rooms open inward by doors, which serve for windows as well, upon deep porches supported by heavy columns and arches in varied architecture, and these porches look in upon courts where sometimes there are wells, sometimes flowers, and often bananas and palms. These inner courts recall the representations of the excavations at Pompeii, and in fact the whole city has the air of exhumed ruins. Its look is as ancient, and in many respects the details scarcely less so. On every corner stands a church or churches, palaces, convent or chapel."

Mr. Fulton says that upon visiting the tower or prison, access to the prisoners was denied, and Gen. Boynton says that one of the warmest friends of annexation here, and whose interests in that direction are very great, is the authority for the statement that there are now from twenty to twenty-five prisoners in the castle here who were arrested in various interior towns for expressing their opinions in public against annexation, and brought here and confined. Healer says that there is no doubting that a complete military terrorism exists in this city. Ten or twelve weeks before the Commission came, some thirty rather independent citizens were banished for opposing annexation. The ladies and children are seldom seen on the street; but when they are they will compare in richness of dress and jewelry with the best dressed ladies at home. The only time at which they can be seen is going to and from the churches. At night the plaza and guitar can be heard in all sections, accompanied by rich voices rendering Spanish airs. The lower classes are like those of other countries—happy and careless in their attire, and their children are either naked or half clothed as the case might be. They, however, appear honest if they are not industrious, and all keep something like a look of living in a better country. About one day in every week is a church holiday, and on those days no one is allowed to work. If caught doing any trade labor on those days they are promptly arrested and fined. Saturday is called Gringo day, and on that day they are not allowed to ply their vocation on any other day of the week.

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The correspondents have had a very cool way of walking into men's houses and making them relate their affairs. No age or rank is spared. We "want to know" whether they own their own or their houses or rent them, what they pay, what they eat, why they eat it, whether they are married, and all manner of details, business and domestic.

"Except a few articles, but little food is brought here, most of it being raised in the West or Cibao district. The leaf is inferior to the Cuba one, and the native cigars are not to be compared with the havana brands, but the inferiority is explained as one more of preparation than material. We got a cool segars for one dollar and a half a hundred which are as good as the Key West Partagas; and I am smoking now a weed which has just been handed me as a sample of what can be bought for two dollars and a quarter a thousand. Much of the tobacco of the Spanish Pennsylvania households when the coming man can quit at this article. A good article of rum is sold for sixty to eighty cents a gallon, but with the means of intoxication in such easy reach it is a creditable fact that the priests that I saw were all sober and free of the influence of liquor.

"The walls are of brick, stone or concrete, very thick, and often daubed over with blue or yellow, or various shades of red. The once smooth surfaces have been sadly corroded by time, and the colors are blackened everywhere by decay. Most of the houses, be they stores or residences, are entered through immense doors, and all are a little cheap tapesty relieves the most pretentious. Most of the rooms open inward by doors, which serve for windows as well, upon deep porches supported by heavy columns and arches in varied architecture, and these porches look in upon courts where sometimes there are wells, sometimes flowers, and often bananas and palms. These inner courts recall the representations of the excavations at Pompeii, and in fact the whole city has the air of exhumed ruins. Its look is as ancient, and in many respects the details scarcely less so. On every corner stands a church or churches, palaces, convent or chapel."

Mr. Fulton says that upon visiting the tower or prison, access to the prisoners was denied, and Gen. Boynton says that one of the warmest friends of annexation here, and whose interests in that direction are very great, is the authority for the statement that there are now from twenty to twenty-five prisoners in the castle here who were arrested in various interior towns for expressing their opinions in public against annexation, and brought here and confined. Healer says that there is no doubting that a complete military terrorism exists in this city. Ten or twelve weeks before the Commission came, some thirty rather independent citizens were banished for opposing annexation. The ladies and children are seldom seen on the street; but when they are they will compare in richness of dress and jewelry with the best dressed ladies at home. The only time at which they can be seen is going to and from the churches. At night the plaza and guitar can be heard in all sections, accompanied by rich voices rendering Spanish airs. The lower classes are like those of other countries—happy and careless in their attire, and their children are either naked or half clothed as the case might be. They, however, appear honest if they are not industrious, and all keep something like a look of living in a better country. About one day in every week is a church holiday, and on those days no one is allowed to work. If caught doing any trade labor on those days they are promptly arrested and fined. Saturday is called Gringo day, and on that day they are not allowed to ply their vocation on any other day of the week.

THE LAND OF BAEZ.

Some New Things About the Oldest Known Part of America.

A Republican Despotism—Description of Baez and His Cabinet—The Markets, Gold and Honey—No Sickness, No Heat, No Fleas, No Flies—Description of Santo Domingo City—Columbus's Prison—Sunday Sports—The Water Caves, &c., &c.

The San Domingo letters of Colonel Jacobs to the Cincinnati *Commercial* give an insight into the police domination prevalent in Baez's government. Designing to make an excursion into the interior, hired horses for the trip, only to learn that the Governor, a brother of Baez, wanted them. He says:

"The fact came out that no man could hire out a horse to go beyond a certain distance in the country without the permission of the Governor. There is no freedom of speech, hardly of thought. The other evening we chanced to be in a room where the name of Cabral was casually mentioned, when six of the natives in the room left the room. They were not in mistaking the cause of their movement. There is probably not another military despotism in the world where freedom of speech is more completely extinct. Baez and his Ministers are not worse than others. Their ease of power depends upon just such vigorous measures, and has done for the last half century."

At another time, Mr. Wade pressed home to the speaker of a delegation expressing its desire for annexation the inquiry if he was not any opposed to annexation." Another member of the delegation complained that the Speaker was "a member of the police." This, says Col. Jacobs, "intimated the fate of any one bold enough to oppose any feature of the Government. There is but little doubt that in giving official sanction to the scheme of annexation to the United States, Baez and his ministers hit upon the most popular measure they could have put forth."

Professor Gabbs, who has been surveying the island, having been interviewed by the Commissioners, Professor Blake was offended, and was only mollified by being given full powers to make an expedition on his own account. Gabbs, it is said, is enthusiastic men with the Commission are said to devote too much time to details, instead of to procuring "a general knowledge of the country, its soil and productions, its capability, not only to sustain itself, to add to the material wealth and prosperity of our whole country." They are not practical and common-sense enough. Mr. Jacobs says:

Baez speaks English passably well, in a broken French accent, and evidences all the politeness of a well-educated French gentleman. He sometimes fails to comprehend an English word, which seems to annoy him. He is already advanced in life, being about sixty-two years of age. He is a man of means, having large properties in England as well as at Curacoa, where he has family now and has also large possessions on the island, which are worthless without a stable Government. All his interests are therefore bound up in annexation. He is said to be popular among the people, and you will hear the voluntary admission even from those who say openly that he is the best President they have ever had. Mr. Delmonte, Minister of Justice, speaks a little better English than Baez. A man about the size and much of the appearance of ex-Mayor Wilstach. He is quite a scholar, well-informed, and in all he says shows an honest, earnest purpose.

Gautier, Minister of State, is a white man of medium size, about forty-five years of age, quiet, thoughtful face, entirely destitute of Delmonte's winning address, but is a well-read scholar, and is evidently a man of much talent and decision of character. When I go to his office he at once rises to greet me, and insists on my taking a seat. He speaks no English, but the interpreter is always near by, and his conversation with me is as well as with any of the ministers of the island.

Curtis, Secretary of War and Finance, is a rather young and good-looking white man, with a fair, honest countenance. He always seems to be actively employed—always busy with papers, and pays close attention to the matters he may have on hand. His manner of address is that of a man of affairs, and I found a conversation. He speaks very little English.

Carbuenes, Captain General of the island, is a black man, rather above the medium size, and is marked with small-pox. Still, he has a very pleasant face and would be called good looking. He is generally dressed in citizen's clothes, finely educated, very polished and said to be the most able officer in the country. He speaks but little English, but he never passes us without extending a pleasant greeting. He is very modest, and with that quality he combines a dignity and composure peculiar to the colored race.

The Water Caves, as described in several letters, are a curiosity. They are found in several localities, and are said to be of great extent. Some of them are connected with the sea, and they abound in fish. Some of the caves have been explored for a mile or more, and are described as being of great beauty. The water is said to be clear as crystal, and cool and refreshing to drink. Some of these caves are said to be filled with water to the depth of forty feet, and are described as being of great beauty. The water is said to be clear as crystal, and cool and refreshing to drink. Some of these caves are said to be filled with water to the depth of forty feet, and are described as being of great beauty.

Honey is a drug in the market. In the mercantile sections of the city business is stacked in piles, and whole cargoes of it are sometimes shipped off. President Baez has a piece of ground ten leagues square, that literally swarms with bees, and every tree has its hive. Some of these hives were in low trees, and packed with honey from the ground to the height of forty feet. In some of the ruins here in the city bees are kept, and the lapel of hollow plantain trees are used for hives. The ground, ten to twelve feet long, are packed with bees and honey from end to end.

Of the people, Mr. Fulton says:

"The members of the government and their families and the mercantile classes are of the highest order of people and intelligent. The ladies and children are seldom seen on the street; but when they are they will compare in richness of dress and jewelry with the best dressed ladies at home. The only time at which they can be seen is going to and from the churches. At night the plaza and guitar can be heard in all sections, accompanied by rich voices rendering Spanish airs. The lower classes are like those of other countries—happy and careless in their attire, and their children are either naked or half clothed as the case might be. They, however, appear honest if they are not industrious, and all keep something like a look of living in a better country. About one day in every week is a church holiday, and on those days no one is allowed to work. If caught doing any trade labor on those days they are promptly arrested and fined. Saturday is called Gringo day, and on that day they are not allowed to ply their vocation on any other day of the week.

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COUNTY CONVENTION.

Election of Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

Messrs. Russell Errett and Josiah Cohen Chosen as Senatorial, and Messrs. John Paul, W. C. Moreland, John S. Lamble, Charles Jeremy, P. C. Shannon and Arthur Hobson as Representative Delegates—Instructed to Support Hon. M. S. Humphreys for Auditor General.

The delegates chosen at the primary meetings, on Saturday last, met yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, in the Quarter Sessions room, for the purpose of nominating two Senatorial and six Representative Delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets in Harrisburg on the 17th of May, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General.

Wm. B. Negley, Esq., Vice Chairman of the County Committee, called the Convention to order, the Chairman being absent.

On motion, Messrs. Geo. F. Morgan, C. W. Lewis, F. P. Case, C. L. Magee, J. E. McKelvy and J. S. Ferguson, were chosen temporary Secretaries.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The credentials of delegates were then called for, when the following named gentlemen were admitted to seats:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—Wm. H. Hunter; Second ward—John Paul, (contested for F. Hauch;) Third ward—S. P. Fulton; Fourth ward—John H. Hare; Fifth ward—Thos. H. Hunter; Sixth ward—Frank P. Case; Seventh ward—Chas. Jeremy; Eighth ward—George F. Morgan; Ninth ward—Joseph French; Tenth ward—J. H. Jones; Eleventh ward—R. F. Kennedy; Twelfth ward—A. J. Cochran, 1st precinct; J. E. McKelvy, 2d precinct; Fourteenth ward—W. C. McCarthy, fort precinct; John A. Wilson, second precinct; Fourteenth ward—C. L. Magee; Fifteenth ward—Wm. Hesack; Sixteenth ward—Samuel McElroy; Seventeenth ward—Wm. H. Oyey; Eighteenth ward—Charles W. Lewis, Nineteenth ward—Thomas McConnell; Twentieth ward—Thomas B. Patterson; Twenty-first ward—James Littell, first precinct; R. W. Morgan, second precinct; Twenty-second ward—J. R. Murray, (contested by Mr. Anderson;) Twenty-third ward—John C. Harper.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—Henry M. Long; Second ward—Joseph P. Sprague; Third ward—Arthur Hobson, First precinct; Charles Sandes, Second precinct; Fourth ward—W. S. Purviance, First precinct; John A. Wilson, Second precinct; Fifth ward—R. T. White; Sixth ward—Chas. Pugh; Seventh ward—Joseph Dierstein.

BOROUGHS.

Elizabeth—J. H. Graham; West Pittsburgh—Louis Auren; Monongahela—Richard Perry; Braddock—M. G. Corey; Birmingham—Chas. Evans, First precinct; Charles Sandes, Second precinct; Ross—Adam Diehl, First precinct; Jenken Jones, Second precinct; Mount Washington—T. J. Shaffer; Sharpsburg—Wm. Kay; Allegheny—Wm. Shearer; South Pittsburgh—Wm. Sheargold; Millvale—H. B. Lyon; Temperanceville—S. H. French; Riverview—S. S. Ferguson; Union—Robert Smith; Allentown—F. Wilhelm; Elma—R. H. Jones; St. Clair—Aug.